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The *Tube* AD is divided into 3 lengths, of which (as in ordinary ones) BC is to lengthen or contract, as the Object requires: But AB is here added, that at A you may put such *Eye-Glasses* as shall be thought most convenient, and to set them still at the distance most proper for them, *Indexes* or *Pointers*, which here are supposed to be at B, which length alters also in respect of divers persons Eyes. E is a Screw, by which the great *Tube* can be fixt so, as by the help of the Figures any smaller part of it can immediately be found, measuring only, or knowing the Divisions on BC, the distance of the *Obj-ct-glass* from the *Pointers*. F is the *Angular* piece of Wood, that lies on the upper Screw of the *Rest*. This *Rest* is represented by Fig. 5.

As for a Description of the *Uses* of this ingeniously contrived and very curious *Engine*, the Reader is desired to look back to the before-alledged *Numb.* 25.

*An Account*

*Of making a Dog draw his Breath exactly like a Wind-broken Horse, as it was devised and experimented by Dr. Richard Lower; with some of his Instructive Observations thereon.*

*This Experiment was made before the Royal Society, Octob. 17. 1667. after it had been tried by the Author in private some while before. The Account of it in his own words, is as follows.*

**A**FTER I had often considered the *manner* and way of *Respiration*, and by many Observations been induced to believe, that the *Diaphragme* is the chief *Organ* thereof, I thought there could be no way more probable to try it, than by breaking the *Nerves*, by which its Motion is perform'd; which may be easily (as it was actually) done after the following manner.

*First*, pierce the side of the Animal between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Rib in the middle of the *Thorax*, just over against the Region of the Heart, with a small *Incision-knife*, passing the Knife but just into the Cavity of the Breast (which you may justly know by finding no resistance to the point of it); then take it out, and put in a *Director*, or a small Quill made like it, and thrust it in about an inch, directing the end of it toward the *Sternum*, close to the inside of the Breast. Then cut upon it about an inch on the *Inter-costal* Muscles; by which you may be secur'd from touching the

*Lungs*

*Lungs* with the point or edge of your Knife. This done, put in your finger, and with your nail separate the *Nerve*, which passeth along the side of the *Pericardium* toward the *Diaphragme*. Then put in a *Probe*, a little inverted at the end like a Hook, and apprehend the *Nerve*, and pull it to the Orifice of the Breast, and cut it off, and sew the hole up very close. Do the same on the other side, and presently let the Dog loose, and you will plainly see him draw his breath exactly like a *Wind-broken Horse*: Which yet you will see plainer, if you run him a little in a string after he is cut. But that any one may perform this Experiment the easier, let him first take notice, how the *Nerves* of the *Diaphragme* pass along on each side of the *Pericardium* in a dead Animal, before the Trial be attempted in a living one.

The most obvious Observations from this Experiment, are,

1. That the whole manner of *Respiration* is quite alter'd. For as in a sound Animal, in Inspiration the Belly swells by the lifting up the Bowels by the Contraction of the *Diaphragme*; and in Expiration the Belly falls by the Relaxing of the same: In a *wind-broken Dog* or *Horse* 'tis quite contrary; for in them it is to be seen plainly, that when they draw their breath, their Belly is drawn in very lank and small, and when they breath up, their Belly is relaxt and swells again.

2. It being certain, that the *Lungs* do not move of themselves at all, but wholly depend upon the Expansion of the *Thorax* by the *Intercostal Muscles*, and the *Diaphragme*; by this Experiment it doth appear, how much the single motion of either of them doth particularly contribute to *Respiration*. For all *Inspiration* being made by the Dilatation of the *Thorax*, and that Dilatation being caused partly by the *Intercostal Muscles* drawing up the Ribs, and partly at the same time the *Diaphragme* by its Contraction drawing downward the lower small Ribs to which 'tis joyn'd, and also lifting up the *Fiscera* of the lower Belly, by which they do jointly make all the space they can for the Air to come in and distend the *Lungs*: It must hence necessarily follow, that the *Intercostal Muscles* and the *Diaphragme* being constituted for two distant *Employments* (though both to the same end) and neither being able to perform the others Office, where one ceaseth from its work, the other for the exigence of Nature must take more pains to supply

supply the others defect : Which is very evident to be seen ; for the *Diaphragme* being made useles by loosing its *Nerves*, the *Intercoſtal Muſcles* do dilate the Ribs much more than formerly, even to the utmoſt diſtance they can, when there is need for it ; as, when you make the Dog run a little after he is cut, or when you gallop a *wind-broken* Horſe, doth manifeſtly appear.

3. The manner of Reſpiration being the ſame in a Dog, whoſe *Diaphragme Nerves* are cut, and in a *wind-broken* Horſe, 'tis more than probable, that the Cauſe may be as nearly the ſame, as the *Signs* are ; and that, though there may be other faults found in the *Lungs* of ſuch Creatures, yet 'tis very likely, they may be induced from the *weakneſs* of Reſpiration, but that they had their occaſion from the Relaxation or Rupture of the *Nerves* of the *Diaphragme* at firſt ; which will ſeem more credible, if we remember, that by the ſtraining of the Midriff too much (by which the *Nerves* may be quite broken or ſtretcht beyond their proper tone) moſt commonly that accident happens.

*Anatomical Obſervations on a Humane Body, dead of odd Diſeaſes ; as they were communicated by Dr. Nathanael Fairfax.*

A Young Maid of *Rumborough* in *Suffolk*, when ſhe was about thirteen years of Age, took *Chalybeats* for the Green-ſickneſs, and found ſome relief by it, but was after much pent in her wind. From 16 to 22 ſhe much afflicted her ſelf for the Death of her Father and Mother, and the miſbehaviour of a Brother ; during which time, ſhe had every year an *acute* Diſeaſe or two. At 18, ſhe was very weakly, clogg'd in her Cheſt, and melancholy. If ſhe went out in a windy day, ſhe was ſain to make haſt in, for the Wind, *ſhe ſaid*, was ready to choak her. She was a very ſlow walker, going up Hill or up Stairs with much difficulty. She was now obſerved to be very thirſty, uſuall drinking at Bed-time, and in the night too, ſometimes ; elſe, *ſhe ſaid*, ſhe ſhould be choakt with drought. Between 21 and 22 of her age, going down ſtairs, ſhe heard a frightful jolking in her Breſt ; which ſhe then made known to the reſt of the houſe, who when ſhe ſhew'd them the manner of it by ſhaking her Body, joyn'd all with her in the wonder, concluding (as moſt would have done by the noiſe) that her Breſt was almoſt full of Water. She took ſe-  
veral